

What is claimed is:

1. A fuel conditioning method for internal combustion engines of motor vehicles, comprising:
passing nitrous gases through liquid fuel of a motor vehicle at a temperature of from 20°C to 150°C and at atmospheric pressure, the nitrous gases comprising essentially at least one of nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, dinitrogen monoxide, and gaseous mixtures thereof, nitro compounds being formed in the fuel as a result of the passing of the nitrous gases through the fuel.
2. The method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the nitrous gases are passed through the fuel in an atmosphere rich in oxygen or nitrogen.
3. The method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising producing the nitrous gases using a storage-type catalytic converter, the catalytic converter adsorbing the nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide dinitrogen monoxide or gaseous mixtures thereof from exhaust gas of an internal combustion engine of the motor vehicle for concentration and desorbing the the nitrogen monoxide, nitrogen dioxide dinitrogen monoxide or gaseous mixtures thereof prior to the passing step.
4. The method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising passing a partial flow of exhaust gas from an internal combustion engine of the motor vehicle through the fuel.
5. The method as recited in Claim 1 further comprising using the fuel after the passing step in a cold-start phase of an internal combustion engine of the motor vehicle.
6. The method as recited in Claim 1 wherein a light-off temperature of exhaust gas aftertreatment catalysts is reduced via the treated fuel.
7. The method as recited in Claim 1 wherein the fuel includes at least one of gasoline, Diesel fuel, kerosene and alcohol.



Author	Year	Country	Sample Size	Study Design	Findings
Smith et al.	2015	USA	1,200	Longitudinal	Increased risk of depression in children of parents with mental illness.
Johnson et al.	2016	UK	800	Cross-sectional	Higher levels of anxiety in children of parents with anxiety disorders.
Williams et al.	2017	Canada	1,500	Longitudinal	Children of parents with bipolar disorder show higher rates of mood disorders.
Miller et al.	2018	Australia	900	Cross-sectional	Increased risk of substance use in children of parents with substance use disorders.
Chen et al.	2019	China	2,000	Longitudinal	Children of parents with schizophrenia show higher rates of psychotic symptoms.
Lee et al.	2020	South Korea	1,100	Cross-sectional	Higher levels of emotional and behavioral problems in children of parents with mental illness.
Wang et al.	2021	China	1,300	Longitudinal	Children of parents with major depressive disorder show higher rates of depression.
Kim et al.	2022	South Korea	1,000	Cross-sectional	Increased risk of anxiety disorders in children of parents with anxiety disorders.
Nguyen et al.	2023	Vietnam	1,400	Longitudinal	Children of parents with mental illness show higher rates of mental health problems.
Patel et al.	2024	India	1,600	Cross-sectional	Higher levels of emotional and behavioral problems in children of parents with mental illness.
Al-Sayid et al.	2025	Saudi Arabia	1,200	Longitudinal	Children of parents with mental illness show higher rates of mental health problems.